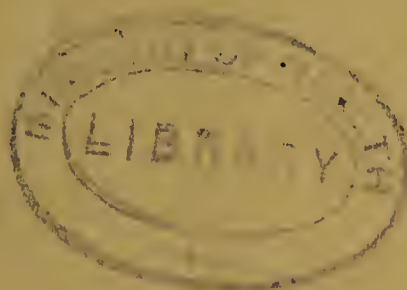


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City and County Borough of Lincoln



# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 5 4

BY

L. F. McWILLIAMS, M.C., M.B.,  
B.Ch., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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*Lincolnshire Chronicle Printing House,  
Lincoln.*



H.O.H. Annual Reports. 1954

1) Lincoln (City of + C.B.)

2) Derby (C.B.)

3) Rutland (C.C.)

Lib., Imperial Cancer Research Fund,  
Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2.

7 JUN 1955  
24 JUL 1955

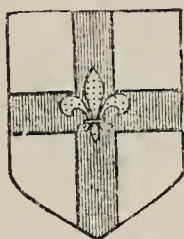
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Miss Knowles Rhesch Hze

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City and County Borough of Lincoln



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B.Ch., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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*Lincolnshire Chronicle Printing House,  
Lincoln.*



To : The Right Worshipful the Mayor,  
Aldermen and Councillors of the  
City and County Borough of Lincoln

City Health Department,  
Beaumont Fee,  
Lincoln.

April, 1956.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the City for the year 1954.

It is acknowledged that the report has been somewhat retarded in its production owing to staffing difficulties.

I undertook responsibility for the City Health Department on 1st April, 1954 following the retirement of Dr. Bery, to whom acknowledgment was made in the 1953 report.

Dr. H. E. Smith, who had held the post of Deputy Medical Officer of Health since 1st April, 1949, resigned on 6th July, 1954. He had served the Authority loyally during his five years' tenure and was held in high esteem by his colleagues.

Miss E. M. Youngs, the Nursing Superintendent, who had been in the employ of the Authority since 3rd September, 1951, resigned on 28th September, 1954.

As neither of these posts had been filled by the end of the year and with only one other medical colleague to share the work, priority had to be given to the day-to-day running of the Department which entailed undertaking clinical duties at the Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Centres.

In the circumstances, little progress can be reported, but certain changes which should benefit the working efficiency of the Health Department Services are worthy of note.

1. *Home Help Service.*

A full-time Organiser was appointed and took up duty on 1st September, 1954, on which date the responsibility of the Women's Voluntary Service ceased. The W.V.S. pioneered this Service in the City and their achievement in this field of social work was in keeping with their tradition.

2. *Voluntary Helpers at Welfare Centres.*

It had not been the practice to invite voluntary help to aid in the running of the Centres. Following approval of this proposal, very valuable recruits were forthcoming from various Voluntary Organisations in the City and have proved of real value by permitting the time of the Health Visitors to be more fully given to professional advice to mothers attending the Centres.

3. *Home Nursing Depot.*

The St. John Ambulance Brigade had for several years organised a loan store and co-operated with the City Nursing Service in the pro-



vision of items of nursing equipment. By mutual agreement, at the end of the year this arrangement was discontinued and a start made to equipping a depot at the Health Offices. It is hoped that the nursing staff and public will find this re-arrangement more convenient.

#### 4. *Distribution of Welfare Foods.*

By arrangement, this Service was taken over from the Ministry of Food during July and provision made to establish a central distribution point at the Newland Welfare Centre. The transfer has worked smoothly.

It will be observed from the statistical section of the Report that the Birth Rate and Death Rate per 1,000 population in the City are very similar to the national average, while the Infant Mortality Rate is well below the national figure.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis shows an increase on last year's figures and although the notifications were less the general picture allows of no complacency.

It was disappointing that no start could be made during the year to the general extension of B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis of children in the school leaving age group, which had been approved during June.

The Consultant Venereologist at the Lincoln County Hospital diagnosed 19 Lincoln patients as suffering from venereal disease in 1954, so confirming the downward trend of recent years.

For the fourth year in succession no case of Diphtheria was notified and, generally, little disquiet was caused by any of the notifiable infectious diseases apart from Dysentery which increased fourfold over the previous year.

In an attempt to overcome the difficulties created by the divided care of expectant mothers, a Personal Maternity Card was instituted (see page 11 for reproduction). Patients attending the Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinic are issued with this card which remains in their possession throughout pregnancy. Each time they are examined by the midwife her findings are recorded and when examined by her own doctor she is instructed to produce the card. The large majority of practitioners in the City have accepted the scheme, but in a few instances we have withheld the card on the request of the practitioner.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report merits special study and indicates the vital part played by the Inspectors on the environment of the City. They are still envisaged in the popular mind as mainly concerned in the abatement of nuisances and sanitary defects—few appreciate the part they play in maintaining the health of the community. The food we eat, the homes we live in and soon, one hopes, the air we breathe will be subject to supervision.

I acknowledge my gratitude to those members of the staff who have aided in the preparation of this report, and thank all members of the Council for the encouragement given throughout my initial year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

L. F. McWILLIAMS,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR DR. A. H. BRIGGS

*Chairman* : COUNCILLOR MRS. G. L. MURFIN

*Vice-Chairman* : COUNCILLOR E. J. RICHARDSON

*Council Members :*

Councillor Dr. C. A. Lillicrap  
Councillor S. J. Potter  
Councillor A. Suthrell  
Councillor Mrs. A. M. Symons

Councillor T. F. Taylor  
Councillor F. W. G. Todd  
Councillor H. Whitfield

*Other Members :*

Mr. T. Brown  
Dr. A. T. Watson  
Mr. J. H. R. Gaffney

Mr. J. Maltby  
Brigadier E. F. O. Richards  
Miss M. Witting

### Accounts Sub-Committee :

Councillor Mrs. G. L. Murfin  
Councillor F. W. G. Todd

Councillor H. Whitfield

### Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee :

*Chairman* : COUNCILLOR MRS. G. L. MURFIN

*Council Members :*

Councillor Dr. C. A. Lillicrap  
Councillor E. J. Richardson  
Councillor A. Suthrell

Councillor Mrs. A. M. Symons  
Councillor T. F. Taylor  
Councillor H. Whitfield

*Other Members :*

Mrs. M. Eagle  
Mrs. S. A. Otter

Mrs. M. H. Plant

### Necessitous Cases Sub-Committee :

*Chairman* : COUNCILLOR MRS. G. L. MURFIN

Councillor A. Suthrell  
Councillor T. F. Taylor

Councillor F. W. G. Todd

### Prosecutions Sub-Committee :

*Chairman* : COUNCILLOR MRS. G. L. MURFIN

Councillor Dr. C. A. Lillicrap  
Councillor A. Suthrell

Councillor Mrs. A. M. Symons  
Councillor F. W. G. Todd

### Mental Health Services Sub-Committee :

*Chairman* : COUNCILLOR MRS. G. L. MURFIN

*Council Members :*

Councillor Dr. C. A. Lillicrap  
Councillor E. J. Richardson  
Councillor A. Suthrell

Councillor Mrs. A. M. Symons  
Councillor T. F. Taylor  
Councillor H. Whitfield

*Other Members :*

Mrs. C. M. Clutton-Brock  
Mr. W. K. Newstead

Mrs. S. A. Otter

## STAFF OF THE CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

### *Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :*

M. L. BERY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (retired 31st March, 1954)  
L. F. McWILLIAMS, M.C., M.B., B.CH., D.P.H. (from 1st April, 1954)

### *Deputy Medical Officer of Health :*

H. E. SMITH, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H. (until 6th July, 1954)  
Vacancy from 7th July, 1954

### *School Medical Officer :*

E. G. M. CUMMINGS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### *Principal School Dental Officer :*

J. M. ROGERS, L.D.S. (from 3rd August, 1954)

### *School Dental Officers :*

W. C. REED (temporary) (until 30th September, 1954)  
W. ELGEY, L.D.S. (part-time)  
*Dental Attendants* (2)

### *Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

DUNCAN G. MCGILL

### *Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

H. SHIMELD

Sanitary Inspectors (5), Pests Officer (1) and Rodent Operators (2)

### *Nursing Superintendent :*

M. E. YOUNGS (until 28th September, 1954)  
Vacancy from 29th September, 1954  
Health Visitors (7), Tuberculosis Visitors (2), District Midwives (7),  
District Nurses (10)

### *Day Nursery :*

*Matron :* B. E. TAYLOR. Other Staff (9)

### *Occupation Centre :*

*Supervisor :* C. CLARKE (retired 11th September, 1954)  
B. BOX (from 1st September, 1954)  
Other Staff (3)

### *Ambulance Officer :*

F. G. LACHEM. Other Staff (26)

### *Home Help Service :*

*Organiser :* E. A. DUNLOP, *Organiser* W.V.S. (until 31st August, 1954)  
H. BALDWIN (from 1st September, 1954). Other Staff (31)

*Mental Health Workers and Duly Authorised Officers :*

E. BOWER

W. R. H. HIAM (from 1st February, 1954)

*Lay Administrative Assistant :*

J. C. MARTIN

Administrative and Clerical Staff (10)

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The services provided in connection with the care of mothers and young children were on similar lines to previous years and the clinics provided by the Local Health Authority at the end of the year were as follows :—

### Infant Welfare Clinics

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 34 Newland ..	Tuesdays Wednesdays Fridays	} 2-4 p.m.
St. Helen's Hall, Skellingthorpe Road .. ..	Mondays Tuesdays	
St. Giles' Methodist Church Hall, Addison Drive ..	Thursdays	
Blenkin Hall, St. John's Road Newport .. .. .	1st and 3rd Fridays each month	} 2-4 p.m.

### Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 34 Newland ..	Tuesdays	9.30-12 noon
---	----------	--------------

### Birth Control Clinic

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 34 Newland ..	3rd Monday each month	} 2.30 p.m.

### Light Clinic

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 34 Newland ..	Mondays Thursdays	} 2-4 p.m.

Particulars of the work undertaken at these clinics are as follows :—

### Infant Welfare Clinics

	1954	1953
Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended during the year .. ..	2,185	2,233
Number of children attending for the first time during the year, and who were under 1 year of age at first attendance .. ..	768	814
Total number of attendances during the year :		
(a) Under 1 year .. .. .	8,685	9,822
(b) Between 1 and 5 years .. .. .	4,121	4,639

**Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic**

	<i>Ante-Natal Cases</i>	<i>Post-Natal Cases</i>	<i>Totals 1954</i>	<i>Totals 1953</i>
Total number of women who attended during the year .. ..	430	3	433	434
Number of women who attended for the first time .. .. .	388	3	391	396
Total number of attendances .. .. .	862	3	865	843

**Birth Control Clinic**

At this clinic advice is given to married women in whose case a future pregnancy would be injurious to their health.

	1954	1953
Total number of Lincoln women who attended during the year .. .. .	38	51
Number of women who attended for the first time during the year .. .. .	20	30
Total number of attendances of Lincoln women	44	64

**Light Clinic**

	1954	1953
Total number of cases treated during the year	57	61
Number of cases treated for the first time during the year .. .. .	52	55
Total number of attendances .. .. .	708	711

**Supply of Welfare Foods**

Dried Milk and other infant foods are made available, on payment, for the convenience of mothers attending the clinics ; in addition, by arrangement with the Ministry of Food, cod liver oil, orange juice and National Dried Milk were available to the priority classes concerned, until July when the Local Health Authority undertook complete responsibility for the sale of Welfare Foods in the City and the Ministry of Food closed their distribution centre.

**Day Nursery**

The Newland Day Nursery continued to be available during the year, accommodation being provided for 40 children (16 in the 0-2 years group and 24 in the 2-5 years group).

Children admitted were mainly from homes where the financial situation compelled the mother to undertake gainful work outside the home. Unmarried mothers and mothers separated from their husbands contributed to a minority of admissions. A number of children were admitted on account of unfavourable conditions at home, mainly overcrowding and lack of space or because of complaints of noise from neighbours.



Admission of any child under 1 year of age was not accepted unless the mother was single, separated, or for some other reason unable to care for her child.

The system introduced in December, 1950, whereby applications for admission in cases where the father was working and the mother also wished to work are assessed on a financial basis, was continued during 1954. Only those cases coming within a certain financial scale are automatically added to the waiting list and the other cases are considered on their merits by the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

### Care of Premature Infants and Illegitimate Children

The Health Visitors continued to give special attention to premature infants and illegitimate children. A system of special reports on premature infants, submitted on the 28th day, has proved useful.

Special arrangements exist with the City Maternity Home for premature infants requiring institutional care. The Maternity Home continued to notify discharges so that early visits could be paid by Health Visitors.

The number of premature infants notified was as follows :—

	1954	1953
Born at home .. .. .	30	25
Born in hospital or nursing home .. ..	53	62
	—	—
	83	87
	—	—

### MIDWIFERY

The number of cases attended by the Municipal District Midwives during the last five years was as follows :—

	<i>As</i> <i>Midwives</i>	<i>As Maternity</i> <i>Nurses</i>	<i>Total</i>
1954 .. .. .	360	65	425
1953 .. .. .	326	54	380
1952 .. .. .	318	69	387
1951 .. .. .	368	63	431
1950 .. .. .	321	88	409

During 1954, they paid 10,413 visits as compared with 10,908 during 1953.

Medical aid was summoned in 129 cases in 1954 and in 122 cases during the previous year.

Gas/air analgesia was administered by the Municipal District Midwives in 328 cases giving a percentage of 77.2 of total cases, as compared with 267 cases in 1953 (70.3 %). Every encouragement is given to mothers to avail themselves of analgesia during childbirth.

Pethidine was administered by the Municipal District Midwives in 293 cases during the year, as compared with 258 cases in 1953.

Throughout the year the Matron of the City Maternity Home referred to the Medical Officer of Health for investigation, cases seeking admission to the Maternity Home, for other than medical reasons, and no difficulty was experienced in arranging admission for all cases recommended on social and housing priorities.

During 1954, 221 cases were investigated by the District Midwives and of these, 155 were recommended for admission to the Maternity Home on environmental and/or sociological grounds.

Notification from Maternity Homes of all discharges of mothers and babies before the 14th day are received by the Medical Officer of Health, in order that visits may be paid to the homes of patients by Health Visitors or District Midwives, whichever is appropriate.

In June, 1954, a scheme was put into operation under which expectant mothers are offered a chest X-ray examination at the Lincoln Chest Clinic.

General Practitioners are supplied with cards which they return to the Health Department and an appointment is sent to the expectant mother for a chest x-ray. The approval and encouragement of the Chest Physician was readily given in this task.

Although only a minority of expectant mothers in the City were contacted, it is hoped that the idea of a chest x-ray being a normal part of every expectant mother's medical examination will grow.

Number of expectant mothers who had a chest x-ray during the period 10th June, 1954 to 31st December, 1954	..	36
Number given appointments but failed to attend	.. ..	3

*Findings :—*

Suspected Tuberculosis (for follow-up)	.. ..	1
Healed Tuberculosis—no further action	.. ..	3

The Local Health Authority is the local supervising authority for the purposes of the Midwives Act, 1951. Statistics relating to maternity cases attended by midwives practising in the area, other than those attended by the Municipal District Midwives, are as follows :—

	1954	1953
Cases attended :—		
(a) By midwives employed in Institutions	1049	1005
(b) By domiciliary midwives in private practice	25	18
Totals	<hr/> 1074 <hr/>	<hr/> 1023 <hr/>



## LINCOLN MATERNITY SERVICE

### Co-operation Scheme between General Practitioner Obstetrician, Ante-Natal Clinic Medical Officer and Midwife

*Origin :* { Midwife  
A-N Clinic  
G.P. Obst.

[illegible]

<i>Age</i>	<i>L.M.P.</i>	<i>E.D.C.</i>	<i>Blood Group</i>	<i>Rhesus</i>	<i>H.B.</i>
------------	---------------	---------------	--------------------	---------------	-------------

(For use of General Practitioner Obstetrician)

I have agreed to render Maternity Medical Services to the above-named :—

- \* (a) Intermediate examinations will be undertaken at my Surgery.
- \* (b) Chest X-ray has been arranged/refused.
- \* (c) Please carry out Intermediate examinations at Ante-Natal Clinic.
- \* (d) Please arrange for Dental Inspection and necessary treatment.
- \* (e) Please carry out Laboratory Tests.

Patient is suitable/unsuitable for domiciliary confinement, subject to satisfactory home conditions.

Next appointment at my  
Surgery

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Remarks :

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

- \* Please delete whichever is inapplicable.

NAME (1)..... ADDRESS (1)..... TEL. No. (1).....  
OF  
MIDWIFE (2)..... (2)..... (2).....

(For use of Medical Officer or Midwife at Ante-Natal Clinic)

To: DR. ....

This expectant mother wishes to apply to you for Maternity Medical Services. Initial ante-natal examination has been made and routine laboratory tests commenced. Dental inspection has/has not been arranged/refused. Chest X-ray has been arranged/refused. Unless you wish to carry out routine examinations, she should attend the Ante-Natal Clinic on :—

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Remarks :

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## CONFINEMENT BOOKED FOR HOME/HOSPITAL

X-RAY CHEST—SATIS./UNSATIS.

842992/8208

Reproduction of Personal Maternity Card

See introductory letter

Notes should be entered below by Doctor or Midwife at time of examination

Previous medical history .....

Parity of patient .....

Obstetric history .....

Date	Presentation	Foetal Heart	Urine	B.P.	Weight	Obstetric notes, including Doctor's instructions to Midwife	Signature
36th week						PELVIS	

### CERTIFICATE FOR ANALGESIA

I CERTIFY that this patient is fit for Analgesia.

Signature ..... Date .....

Labour.....	M.	Baby Birth		
	F.	Weight	lb.	oz.
	Date of Birth			
	Feeding			

Puerperium.....

### Post-Natal Examination .

General	Pelvis	Urine	B.P.

I agree to the M.O.H. retaining this record for statistical purposes.

Signature of G.P. Obst.

## HEALTH VISITING

During the year the Health Visitors paid 5,440 visits in respect of children under the age of 1 year and 9,577 visits in respect of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. The comparable figures for 1953 were 5,254 and 9,032 respectively.

1,251 visits were paid by the Health Visitors to other cases. These included visits to homes of persons suffering from illness, to expectant mothers, and applications for admission of children to the Day Nursery. In addition, visiting of the aged is gradually being undertaken and in time will be a normal part of every Health Visitor's daily round.

The total number of visits paid during the year was 16,268 as compared with 15,146 during 1953.

## HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing Service continued to be available to patients being nursed in their homes and has been directly operated by the Local Health Authority since the National Health Service Act came into operation.

The following is a summary of the work undertaken during the year :—

No. of cases on register on 1st January	..	..	152
No. of new cases dealt with :—			
(a) Surgical	.. .. .	327	
(b) Medical	.. .. .	1061	
(c) Tuberculous	.. .. .	36	
(d) Others	.. .. .	7	
		—	1431
No. of cases removed from register as :—			
(a) Transferred to hospital, left the district, etc.	..	258	
(b) Died	.. .. .	207	
(c) Treatment completed	.. .. .	915	
		—	1380
No. of cases on register on 31st December	..	203	

The total number of cases attended during the year was 1,583 and the total number of visits paid was 34,201. The comparable figures for 1953 were 1,461 and 30,893 respectively.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

### (a) Vaccination against Smallpox

Every effort was made by the health visiting staff to persuade mothers to have their children vaccinated against smallpox before reaching the age of one year. Mothers are encouraged to attend either the Infant Welfare Clinics, where facilities are always available for vaccination, or their own doctors.

A summary of the work undertaken during the year is as follows :—

	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>15 years or over</i>	<i>1954 Total</i>	<i>1953 Total</i>
By Local Health Authority's Staff at clinics :—						
Vaccinations .. ..	193	15	3	8	219	163
Re-Vaccinations ..	—	—	—	49	49	1
By General Practitioners :—						
Vaccinations .. ..	239	29	17	74	359	291
Re-Vaccinations ..	—	—	1	68	69	45
Totals .. .. .	432	44	21	199	696	500

### (b) Immunisation against Diphtheria

Efforts to persuade mothers to have their children immunised against diphtheria were continued during the year by the health visitors, both during their home visits and at the Infant Welfare Clinics.

A system of reminder cards was commenced whereby every Health Visitor could see each month the children on her district who were due to be immunised by reason of having attained the eighth month of life, and so a special effort at this particular time was ensured.

Facilities are always available at the Infant Welfare Clinics for the work to be carried out. Where mothers visited do not wish to attend the clinic with their children, they are encouraged to consult their own doctors regarding immunisation.

Particulars of the children dealt with during the year are as follows :—

PRIMARY IMMUNISATION							
				<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5 years</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1953</i>
				<i>years</i>	<i>and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
By Local Health Authority's Staff ..				361	377	738	619
By General Practitioners .. .. .				356	9	365	261
Totals .. .. .				717	386	1103	880

RE-INFORCING DOSES						
					<i>1954</i>	<i>1953</i>
By Local Health Authority's Staff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1696	1976
By General Practitioners .. .. .	..	..	..	..	89	46
Totals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1785	2022

At the end of the year 76% of the child population below 15 years of age had been immunised against Diphtheria. The corresponding figure at the end of 1953 was also 76%.

### (c) Immunisation against Whooping Cough

It has been the practice in previous years for immunisation against whooping cough to be carried out at the Infant Welfare Clinics only at



the special request of parents. It has now been brought into line with the general arrangements in force at the Local Health Authority's Infant Welfare Clinics for Vaccination and Immunisation.

In July, 1954, general practitioners in the City were invited to take part in the Local Health Authority's scheme for immunisation against whooping cough. Stocks of the vaccine are held by the Health Department and issued to general practitioners on request, and completed record cards are paid for at the same rate as for vaccination and diphtheria immunisation record cards.

A summary of the work undertaken is as follows :—

PRIMARY IMMUNISATION					
	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4 years</i>	<i>5 years and over</i>	<i>1954 Total</i>	<i>1953 Total</i>
By Local Health Authority's Staff	239	64	1	304	253
By General Practitioners	2	2	—	4	—
Totals ..	241	66	1	308	253

#### RE-INFORCING DOSES

By Local Health Authority's Staff	22	—
-----------------------------------	----	---

#### (d) Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough (combined)

General practitioners in the City carry out combined immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, and records submitted to the Health Department show the following work to have been completed :—

PRIMARY IMMUNISATION				
<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4 years</i>	<i>5 years and over</i>	<i>1954 Total</i>	<i>1953 Total</i>
149	128	8	285	184

In addition, 26 children were given re-inforcing doses of the combined vaccine during the year.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

*Ambulance Officer : MR. F. G. LATCHEM*

The arrangement made with the Lindsey and Kesteven County Councils is still in operation, by which the City Ambulance Service conveys patients within a radius approximating 12 miles from the City centre.

At the end of the year the total number of vehicles operated by the Ambulance Service was 6 ambulances, 3 sitting-case cars and one 8 to 10 seater Utilabus. This new type of vehicle has proved of great value, being built to convey 8 to 10 patients or 1 stretcher case and 5 patients. It has proved economical in the use of petrol and oil.

#### Staff

The staff, including the Ambulance Officer and the Deputy Ambulance Officer, was 27 at the end of the year.

### Radio Tele-communication

This system, introduced in January, 1952, by which all vehicles are equipped to transmit and receive messages over a radius of 15 miles, is of inestimable value to the service.

A summary of the work undertaken during the year, compared with the corresponding figures for the previous four years, is as follows :—

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
No. of patients carried	17,701	19,671	24,536	27,859	30,337
No of journeys undertaken	14,227	14,015	12,880	10,695	9,455
No. of miles covered	185,028	191,383	198,311	209,305	234,148

The number of journeys undertaken during the year includes the following non-patient carrying journeys :—

	1954	1953
Transport of analgesia apparatus .. .. .	680	603
Abortive journeys .. .. .	494	340
Service journeys .. .. .	167	734

The following classification of the patients carried during 1954 compared with the previous year, gives some indication of the type of calls dealt with :—

	1954	1953
Street accidents and street illness .. .. .	823	850
Hospital admissions .. .. .	2,153	2,171
Out-patient attendances .. .. .	23,512	21,491
Inter-hospital transfers .. .. .	1,142	906
Hospital discharges .. .. .	1,726	1,594
Infectious disease cases .. .. .	49	68
Maternity cases .. .. .	738	779
Occupation Centre—transport of mental defectives (December, 1954 only) .. .. .	194	—
Totals .. .. .	30,337	27,859

The number of cases sent by rail during the year was 20.

Petrol consumption for the year was 16,314 gallons and oil consumption was 123 gallons.

Observations on past year's working :—

- (1) The table showing the classification of the patients carried indicates the increase in out-patient attendances, inter-hospital transfers and hospital discharges.
- (2) The mileage increase in 1953 over 1952 was 10,994, and the increase in 1954 over 1953 was 24,843.
- (3) The number of journeys has decreased by 1,240 in spite of the increase in miles and patients. This, I am confident, is due to the installation of radio tele-communication.
- (4) The decrease in service journeys is due to the installation of a petrol pump at the Ambulance Station.



## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

### Tuberculosis

The Tuberculosis Service for the City is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, and the City forms part of the area covered by the Central Lincolnshire Chest Clinic, Mint Lane, Lincoln.

Whilst it may be administratively convenient to charge the Local Health Authority with responsibility for the preventive aspects of this disease, in practice it is often difficult to achieve this sharp distinction, and the two Tuberculosis Visitors employed by the Local Health Authority undertake duties at the Chest Clinic, visit patients in hospital and advise in the home, so attempting to achieve a complete knowledge of the nursing and social care of the patient.

They pay special attention to "contacts" and all such individuals at special risk who fail to attend for investigation at the Chest Clinic receive regular encouragement.

The Tuberculosis Visitors paid 2,940 domiciliary visits and attended 132 clinic sessions during 1954, as compared with 2,943 visits and 128 sessions in 1953.

222 Lincoln persons were examined at the Central Lincolnshire Chest Clinic during 1954 on account of their having been in contact with tuberculous patients. The comparable figure for 1953 was 193.

Cases coming to the notice of the Health Department of persons dying from tuberculosis whose disease was not notified during life, are followed up by the Department. Visits are paid by the Tuberculosis Visitors and arrangements made for members of the family to attend for examination at the Chest Clinic.

The Health Committee continued to give special consideration to cases of pulmonary tuberculosis living in overcrowded or unsuitable housing conditions and referred particular cases to the Housing Committee for priority consideration.

The position was as follows :—

Awaiting rehousing on 1st January, 1954	..	..	3
Recommended for rehousing during the year	..	..	15
Rehoused during the year	..	..	13
Awaiting rehousing on 31st December, 1954	..	..	5

Open-air shelters are available for the use of suitable cases under supervision at home. During 1954, however, no case requiring this form of assistance came to the notice of the Department.

Where necessary, home nursing equipment, invalid chairs, beds, bedding, clothing, etc., have been provided or loaned during the year to tuberculous patients.

A scheme is in operation for the provision of Occupational Therapy for suitable cases under treatment at home. Under this scheme materials for rug-making, knitting, embroidery, etc., were supplied at specially reduced charges. At the end of the year, 1 patient was undertaking rug-making and 5 were occupied in embroidery and knitting.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is carried out by the Chest Physician on behalf of the Local Health Authority, the present aim being limited to the vaccination of every "Mantoux Negative" child contact of known tuberculous patients. The number vaccinated under these arrangements during 1954 was 62 as compared with 32 during 1953.

As mentioned in the 1953 report, the Lincolnshire Mass Radiography Unit commenced to operate in the City on 14th December, 1953, and conducted a full-scale survey until 25th March, 1954.

Later in the year the Unit returned to the City, but only for a brief visit—6th December, 1954 to 4th January, 1955.

Figures received from Dr. J. Bauer, Medical Director of the Unit, show the following work to have been carried out during these two visits :—

	<i>Visit</i> <i>Dec. 1953–Mar. 1954</i>			<i>Visit</i> <i>Dec. 1954–Jan. 1955</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
X-rayed on miniature film	8567	5948	14515	1409	1809	3218
Recalled for large film	255	108	363	32	43	75
Cases diagnosed :—						
Bronchiectasis ..	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pneumoconiosis ..	2	—	2	1	—	1
Neoplasm .. ..	7	3	10	—	—	—
Cardiac Abnormality	36	25	61	6	3	9
Pulmonary						
Tuberculosis :—						
Post Primary Active	10	2	12	1	5	6
Post Primary Inactive	47	12	59	5	1	6

On the occasion of the Mass Radiography Unit's visit from December, 1954 to January, 1955, a special request was made to practitioners to refer cases with chronic chest symptoms who would not normally be sent to the Chest Clinic for x-ray. 100 cards were sent to each doctor practicing in the City for distribution to patients (about 4,000 cards in all) and the results obtained were as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
X-rayed on miniature film .. ..	104	76	180
Recalled for large film .. ..	5	4	9
Recalled for clinical examination ..	4	3	7
Cases diagnosed :—			
Aortic Stenosis .. ..	1	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :—			
Active .. ..	—	2	2
Activity in doubt .. ..	1	—	1
Post Primary Inactive .. ..	1	1	2

Arrangements are made for the X-ray examination, prior to appointment, of new staff of the Council's Day Nursery, Residential Nursery and Children's Homes, and also employees of the Education Authority such as school caretakers, school meals staff, etc. In addition, the staffs mentioned are invited to undergo an annual chest X-ray when the Mass Radiography Unit is available in Lincoln.

X-ray examinations are also carried out of entrants to courses of training for teaching and entrants to the teaching profession.

### Other Illnesses

The Council's Welfare Department undertakes the care and after-care of the following, under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948 :—

Blind Persons  
Cancer patients  
Epileptics  
The hard of hearing  
The aged and infirm

Close co-operation was maintained during the year between the Health Department and the Welfare Department.

In connection with blind persons, table "A" below gives information regarding the incidence of blindness during 1954 and the steps taken with regard to treatment. Table "B" gives particulars of notifications and treatment of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

#### A. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

	<i>Cause of Disability</i>			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D. 8 recommends :—				
(a) No treatment ..	5	1	—	7
(b) Treatment (Medical, surgical or optical) ..	9	5	—	4
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment .. .. .	7	5	—	4

#### B. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year .. .. .	1
(ii) Number of cases in which :—	
(a) Vision lost .. .. .	—
(b) Vision impaired .. .. .	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year .. .. .	—

#### After-care of patients following discharge from Hospitals

The Department undertakes the follow-up of cases who need special care and attention at home after discharge from hospital and who are specially referred to the Department by the hospital staffs for this purpose.



### Provision of Nursing Equipment and Apparatus

A scheme existed under which the Lincoln division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade operated on behalf of the Local Health Authority a medical comforts depot from which nursing equipment and apparatus was loaned or provided for the use of patients being confined or nursed at home.

During the year 126 patients were assisted and 194 articles of equipment were issued. Particulars of the equipment issued are as follows :—

Air Rings	..	..	30
Bed Pans	..	..	30
Urinals	..	..	15
Commodes	..	..	2
Bed Rests	..	..	35
Cradles	..	..	7
Waterproof Sheets	..		39
Dunlopillo Mattresses	..		3
Dunlopillo Cushions	..		6
Feeding Cups	..	..	4
Wheel Chairs	..	..	6
Crutches, pairs	..	..	3
Walking Sticks	..	..	5
Bed Tables	..	..	6
Fracture Boards (sets)	..		2
Carrying Chairs	..		1
Total			194

By mutual agreement, the scheme was terminated at the end of the year. Arrangements were made for the establishment of a similar depot at the City Health Department to be operated from 1st January, 1955.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

The efforts in this field have remained stereotyped for some years. Although one of the most important functions of a Health Department, only a fraction of the time and expenditure warranted is in fact given to presenting to the public information in the promotion of Health, both physical and mental.

A course was organised locally for Medical Officers, Health Visitors and Nursing Staff by the Central Council for Health Education, for both this Authority's staff and the surrounding County areas, and provided a stimulating experience. In addition, a special short course was given for Home Help staff.

Continued use was made of posters and leaflets on various health matters prepared by the Central Council for Health Education.

Four large poster frames in prominent positions in the City were utilised regularly for the display of posters dealing with a variety of subjects.

An Exhibition Stand is erected at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Newland, and appropriate topics on health matters were displayed during the year.

The distribution of the monthly issue of the *Better Health* booklet, which contains useful articles on health matters, was continued during 1954.

Leaflets on appropriate topics were distributed by the Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors from time to time throughout the year and they were also made available to the general public at offices and clinics of the Department.

The Health Visitors, District Nurses, District Midwives, School Nurses, Tuberculosis Visitors, Sanitary Inspectors and other staff continued to take every opportunity, when performing their duties, to give advice on the prevention of disease, accidents in the home and general hygienic methods in the home.

## HOME HELP SERVICE

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*Organiser : MISS H. BALDWIN*

The administration of the Home Help Service, which had been under the control of the Medical Officer of Health but operated by the Women's Voluntary Service since 1947, was taken over entirely by the Health Department. It was placed under the direct control of the Medical Officer of Health and a Home Help Organiser was appointed, commencing duty on 1st September, 1954. The services of a full-time clerical assistant were retained.

There has been further recruitment of Home Helps, the full strength at the end of the year being 30 (whole-time 10, part-time 20). Home Helps are supplied with overalls and rubber gloves.

During 1954 there was a steady increase in the number of applications for help for the aged, the majority of whom require four to eight hours help each week for an indefinite period ; their income is usually slender, consisting of Pension and National Assistance. These cases are granted a free service. A number of the elderly are infirm, and approximately ten such persons were supplied with a Help every week, Monday to Saturday inclusive.

The number of cases attended, Maternity, Tuberculous and Emergency Cases (General Sickness) fluctuate every year, whereas there is a steady rise in the number of applications for help for the elderly. In the case of Maternity, the practice appears to be for the husband to stay at home even though there is a Home Confinement grant of £3 given especially to help to pay for assistance in the home.

Upon comparing the number of cases granted a help, and the hours worked by the Helps during the last quarter of 1954, I am of the opinion that the service available is being used to the best advantage, and no one is allowed more help than is necessary to cover the case satisfactorily.

During the year there were four cases of chronic illness, namely Parkinson's disease, Chronic Heart Failure, Paralysis and Fractured Femur, where every day help was required indefinitely, so saving hospital beds. Their ages were 61, 40, 61 and 53 respectively.

The number of cases attended during 1954 compared with the previous year were :—

			1954	1953
Maternity	..	..	32	42
Sickness	..	..	52	45
Tuberculous	..	..	6	6
Aged and Infirm	..	..	204	173
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	..	..	294	266
			<hr/>	<hr/>

It is hoped that in the near future a night service will be introduced to relieve relatives and friends requiring a short rest.

## HEALTH CENTRES

There were no special developments regarding the provision of Health Centres during the year. As a long term policy the Council have provisionally reserved two sites in connection with their new housing estates.

## MENTAL HEALTH

### Administration

The Mental Health Services Sub-Committee, comprising 7 elected members and 3 co-opted members, is the responsible body for this work.

All Medical Officers on the staff are authorised to sign certificates under the various enactments and the Medical Officer of Health maintains general oversight of the Department. Two male Mental Health Workers, who are also designated "Duly Authorised Officers," carry out the day-to-day duties. The Lay Administrative Assistant is also designated "Duly Authorised Officer" and acts only in an emergency. These officers are available for duty outside office hours and provide a "round the clock" service.

### Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Board.

Consultants in both Mental Deficiency and Mental Illness are available on request as both Hospitals at which they are employed are conveniently situated to this City. In difficult cases their help has been invaluable.

### Mental Health After-Care

This work is undertaken by the Mental Health Workers. The appointment of a Psychiatric Social Worker is under consideration by the Committee.

All notified cases of Mental Deficiency living in the City are supervised by the present staff.

### Account of work undertaken in the community during the year

UNDER SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946. (*Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care*).

The general services provided under this Section were also available to patients suffering from mental illness or mental defectiveness.



The following shows the work carried out by the Mental Health Workers during the year :—

No. of visits made by the Mental Health Workers in connection with patients attending the Psychiatric Clinic ..	128
No. of visits made to ex-patients of Mental Hospitals ..	94
No. of visits made to ex-Service Hospital Psychiatric cases ..	12
No. of visits made to ex-patients of Mental Deficiency Institutions .. .. .	32
Total visits made by Mental Health Workers .. ..	266

UNDER LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890–1930 :

No. of cases admitted to Mental Hospitals .. .. .	91
No. of cases investigated and found “not subject to be dealt with” .. .. .	66
No. of visits made by Authorised Officers .. .. .	141

UNDER MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913–1938 :

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on 31st December, 1954.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Number of Ascertained Mental Defectives found to be “subject to be dealt with” :			
(a) In Institutions (including cases on licence therefrom)—			
Under 16 years of age .. ..	9	2	11
Aged 16 years and over .. ..	37	36	73
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom)—			
Under 16 years of age .. ..	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over .. ..	7	—	7
(c) In “places of safety” .. ..	1	—	1
(d) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)—			
Under 16 years of age .. ..	16	8	24
Aged 16 years and over .. ..	22	15	37
(e) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings .. ..	—	—	—
TOTAL ascertained cases found to be “subject to be dealt with” ..	92	61	153

Number of cases included in (b) to (e) above in urgent need of institutional care, Male (1), Female (1), Total (2). Not in urgent need of institutional care, Male (6), Female (1), Total (7).

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
2. Number of Mental Defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with," but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained :—			
Under 16 years of age      ..      ..	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over    ..      ..	23	26	49
TOTAL number of mental defectives 1 plus 2	115	87	202

### Particulars of cases reported during the year 1954

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. ASCERTAINMENT :			
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944) :—			
(i) Under Section 57 (3)    ..      ..	5	2	7
(ii) Under Section 57 (5) :			
On leaving special schools ..	1	1	2
On leaving ordinary schools	—	—	—
(b) Other ascertained defectives reported during 1954, and found to be "subject to be dealt with"    ..	2	2	4
TOTAL ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with" during the year      ..      ..      ..      ..      ..	8	5	13
(c) Other reported cases ascertained during 1954 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with"    ..      ..	—	—	—
TOTAL number of cases reported during the year    ..      ..      ..      ..      ..	8	5	13

### 2. DISPOSAL OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with" :—			
(i) Admitted to Institutions      ..	—	2	2
(ii) Placed under Guardianship    ..	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "places of safety" ..	1	—	1
(iv) Placed under Statutory Super- vision      ..      ..      ..      ..	7	3	10
(v) Died or removed from area    ..	—	—	—
(vi) Action not yet taken      ..      ..	—	—	—
TOTAL ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with"    ..      ..	8	5	13

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(b) Cases not at present "subject to be dealt with" :—			
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision .. .. .	—	—	—
(ii) Later found not to be defective .. .. .	—	—	—
(iii) Died or removed from area .. .. .	—	—	—
(iv) Action unnecessary .. .. .	—	—	—
(v) Action not yet taken .. .. .	—	—	—
TOTAL cases not at present "subject to be dealt with" .. .. .	—	—	—

Number of Mental Defectives in Institutions under Community Care, including Voluntary Supervision, or in "Places of Safety" on 1st January, 1954, who have ceased to be under any of these forms of care during 1954 :—

(a) Ceased to be under care .. .. .	1	1	2
(b) Died, removed from the area, or lost sight of .. .. .	1	1	2
TOTAL .. .. .	2	2	4

Of the total number of Mental Defectives known to the Local Health Authority :—

(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1954 while unmarried .. .. .	Nil
(b) Number who have married during 1954 : Males .. .. .	1
Females .. .. .	1
Number of domiciliary visits made by Mental Health Workers during 1954 .. .. .	240
Number of cases examined by Public Health Medical Staff :	
(a) For certification .. .. .	2
(b) For re-examination or special report .. .. .	12

### Training

Number of Mental Defectives receiving Training :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) In day-training centres :—			
Under 16 years of age .. .. .	11	—	11
Aged 16 years and over .. .. .	12	8	20
(b) At home .. .. .	2	5	7
TOTAL .. .. .	25	13	38

### Occupation Centre

The Occupation Centre, Westgate, which provides accommodation for the training of 30 mental defectives, was available as in previous years.

The arrangements under which an omnibus of the Corporation Transport Department undertakes the conveyance of the defectives to and from the Centre were continued during the year.

Following many years of loyal service, Miss Clarke, Supervisor of the Centre, retired during the year and was replaced by Miss Box.

Plans for a new Centre were under consideration at the end of the year.

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table of notifications during the last five years :—

<i>Disease</i>	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Diphtheria .. ..	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. ..	93	22	63	46	40
Erysipelas .. ..	19	5	2	5	6
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	6	12	11	8	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—	2	1
Chickenpox .. ..	116	312	656	261	732
Measles .. ..	1380	55	159	1206	19
Whooping Cough ..	278	32	48	463	24
Typhoid Fever .. ..	—	—	—	1	—
Para-Typhoid Fever ..	—	3	—	—	1
Dysentery .. ..	39	37	12	25	97
Food Poisoning .. ..	6	2	5	4	4
Pneumonia .. ..	35	45	30	40	16
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	19	5	1	7	1
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria .. ..	1	—	1	—	—
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—

### Diphtheria

No case of Diphtheria has been notified in the City during the last 4 years.

### Scarlet Fever

The disease was generally mild in character. One case notified during the year was in respect of a child who normally resides in the Kesteven area.

### Puerperal Pyrexia

Four of the cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified were in women who normally reside outside the City.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum

The case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified was in a child whose home is outside the City.



### Poliomyelitis

The case of Poliomyelitis notified was Non-Paralytic. The child concerned was fit to return to school within two months of being taken ill.

Table of deaths from infectious diseases during the last five years :—

<i>Disease</i>	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	1	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. ..	27	28	22	21	18
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	6	3	1	1	—
Acute Encephalitis .. ..	2	—	—	—	—
Malaria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—

### SCABIES

Thorngate Clinic, which was taken over for the treatment of scabies by the Health Department during 1944, continued to be available during 1954.

When scabies is diagnosed, all members of the family of the affected individual are urged to attend for treatment together.

In connection with school children, the percentages found to be suffering from scabies during the last five years were :—

1950	..	..	0.83%
1951	..	..	0.39%
1952	..	..	0.30%
1953	..	..	0.13%
1954	..	..	0.07%

### ACUTE RHEUMATISM REGULATIONS, 1953

The Acute Rheumatism Regulations, 1950, provided for the notification of acute rheumatism in persons under the age of 16 years resident in the counties of Cornwall and Lincoln (Parts of Lindsey), the county boroughs of Bristol, Grimsby, Kingston-upon-Hull, Lincoln, Salford and Sheffield and the borough of Ilford for a period of three years from 1st October, 1950.

The Regulations were renewed for a further period of three years by the Acute Rheumatism Regulations, 1953.

4 cases were notified in Lincoln during 1954.

The clinical classification is as follows :—

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Rheumatic Pains and/or Arthritis without heart disease .. .. .				—	1	1
2.	Rheumatic Heart Disease (active) :—						
	(a) with polyarthrits .. .. .				—	1	1
	(b) with chorea .. .. .				—	—	—
3.	Rheumatic Heart Disease (Quiescent) .. .. .				1	—	1
4.	Rheumatic Chorea (alone) .. .. .				—	—	—
Total Rheumatic Cases .. .. .					1	2	3
5.	Congenital Heart Disease .. .. .				—	—	—
6.	Other non-rheumatic Heart Disease or Disorder .. .. .				—	—	—
7.	Not rheumatic or cardiac disease .. .. .				—	1	1
Total Non-Rheumatic Cases .. .. .					—	1	1

## TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications received during the year was 66 (59 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary) as compared with 77 (66 pulmonary and 11 non-pulmonary) in the previous year.

The number of primary notifications received during the last five years was :—

			1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Pulmonary .. .. .			53	57	61	66	59
Non-Pulmonary .. .. .			6	5	5	11	7
			—	—	—	—	—
			59	62	66	77	66
			—	—	—	—	—

The number of deaths from tuberculosis during the last five years was :—

			1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Pulmonary .. .. .			31	22	19	13	19
Non-Pulmonary .. .. .			3	1	—	1	3
			—	—	—	—	—
			34	23	19	14	22
			—	—	—	—	—

This increase in the deaths from Tuberculosis is rather disturbing and not in conformity with the national trend which is markedly downwards.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

The Venereal Diseases clinic has been held at the County Hospital, Lincoln, since 1st January, 1953.

During 1954, 86 Lincoln patients attended for the first time. Of



these 19 proved to be suffering from Venereal Disease and 67 from Non-Venereal conditions.

The number of new cases of definite Venereal Disease amongst patients domiciled in the City who came under treatment for the first time during the last five years was :—

			<i>Syphilis</i>	<i>Soft Chancre</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea</i>	<i>Total</i>
1950	..	..	17	—	24	41
1951	..	..	18	—	26	44
1952	..	..	12	—	24	36
1953	..	..	14	—	9	23
1954	..	..	7	—	12	19

These figures indicate an encouraging trend, for even if a certain number of individuals are treated privately, there is no reason to believe that their number is a material percentage of the whole.

## WATER

The chlorination of the water supply was continued during the year.

Samples for bacteriological analyses were taken each week from the boreholes in use and from the water passing into supply after chlorination and have shown satisfactory results. Quarterly samples were submitted during the year for chemical analyses and there was no noticeable variation in the chemical characteristics of the water.

There was no action necessary on account of contamination by lead.

A minority of houses exist in the City where there is only an outside water tap in the yard. In some cases the tap is shared by two or more houses.

The water supply was constant and remained satisfactory in quality and quantity.

## HOUSING

The total number of houses erected in the City was :—

	1954	1953
(a) By the Local Authority	588	458
(b) By private enterprise	138	189
	—	—
Total	726	647
	—	—

## FOOD POISONING

(a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) Returned to Registrar General :—

<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
—	—	3	1	4

(b) Outbreaks due to Identified Agents :—

Total Outbreaks : Nil      Total cases : —

(c) Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause :—

Total Outbreaks : Nil      Total cases : —

(d) Single Cases :—

Agent identified : 4      Unknown Cause : —      Total : 4

The agent in all four cases was salmonella typhi-murium. This was found in the faeces only. It was not possible to obtain any suspected food.

## SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It was not found necessary to take action under this Section during the year.

### DENTAL CARE

Mr. J. M. Rogers, L.D.S., was appointed Principal School Dental Officer on 3rd August, and also undertook responsibility for the "Priority Classes" attending Local Health Authority clinics.

The total staff, namely one whole-time and one part-time dentist engaged on 5 sessions per week, remained unchanged and no increase in the proportion of time spent on the "Priority Classes" was possible.

Every expectant mother attending the Local Health Authority Ante-Natal Clinic was urged to have a dental inspection either by the Local Health Authority Dental Service or privately. About 5% of expectant mothers in the City attended for dental inspection at the Local Health Authority clinic and 95% kept their appointment, which indicates appreciation of the service provided.

The number of children under 5 years of age attending for dental inspection represents about 4% of this population age group. For the most part, little interest is shown in the dental condition of the pre-school child until toothache supervenes.

The Service, while inadequate to meet the potential demand, can nevertheless cope with the actual numbers requesting treatment.

The following is a summary of the work carried out for expectant and nursing mothers and young children during the year :—

#### NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE.

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	54	54	54	54	172
Children under five	217	217	217	217	490

Forms of Dental Treatment provided :—

	<i>Extrac- tions</i>	<i>Anaesthetics</i>		<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate treat- ment</i>	<i>Dress- ings</i>	<i>Radio- graphs</i>	<i>Dentures Provided</i>	
		<i>Local</i>	<i>General</i>						<i>Com- plete</i>	<i>Par- tial</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	139	49	9	48	20	6	25	2	2	3
Children under five	170	6	88	38	5	475	177	—	—	—

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Population (mid-year estimates) ..	69,900	69,050	69,500	70,200	70,730
Net Live Births .. .. .	1,012	1,048	1,045	1,058	1,105
Still Births .. .. .	22	30	32	18	39
Net Deaths .. .. .	844	842	803	899	857
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	14.62	15.18	15.04	15.07	15.62
Legitimate .. .. .	13.61	14.24	13.97	13.9	14.8
Illegitimate .. .. .	1.01	0.94	1.07	1.17	0.82
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	0.32	0.43	0.46	0.26	0.55
Legitimate .. .. .	0.26	0.39	0.43	0.23	0.51
Illegitimate .. .. .	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04
Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.59	11.58	10.97	12.16	11.27
Maternal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 total (live and still) births .. .. .	0.97	0.93	—	—	—
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births .. .. .	31.6	25.8	30.6	34.97	19.0
Tuberculosis Mortality Rate, per 1,000 population .. .. .	0.49	0.33	0.27	0.20	0.31
Cancer Mortality, per 1,000 population .. .. .	1.91	2.16	1.80	2.02	2.23

COMPARISON OF CERTAIN VITAL STATISTICS  
WITH RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

	<i>Lincoln</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Birth rate per 1,000 population :—		
Live Births .. .. .	15.62	15.2
Still Births .. .. .	0.55	0.36
Death rate per 1,000 population :—		
All causes .. .. .	11.27	11.3
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	0.00
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	0.00
Influenza .. .. .	0.01	0.04
Tuberculosis .. .. .	0.31	0.18
Cancer .. .. .	2.23	2.04
Rate per 1,000 live births :—		
Deaths (all causes) of infants under 1 year of age .. .. .	19.0	25.5
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .. .. .	—	0.69

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PART I

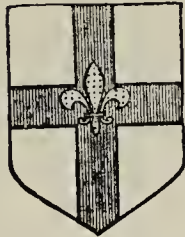
1910

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1910



City and County Borough of Lincoln



# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 5 4

BY

THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

DUNCAN G. MCGILL, M.S.I.A.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The sanitary section of the Health Department is responsible for the administration of certain parts of the various Public Health Acts and the following other Acts and Regulations made thereunder :—

Housing Acts, 1936 and 1949.  
 Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.  
 Shops Act, 1950.  
 Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.  
 Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.  
 Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.  
 Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.  
 Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1953.  
 Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.  
 Pet Animals Act, 1951.  
 Food and Drugs Acts, 1938 to 1954.  
 Slaughterhouses Act, 1954.  
 Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954.

### General Inspections

DWELLINGHOUSES						<i>Re-</i>
						<i>Inspections</i>
Re Notifiable Diseases	..	..	..	..	147	339
Re Contacts	..	..	..	..	115	17
Re Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	9	—
Re Complaints	..	..	..	..	1746	3306
Re Housing Acts—						
Inspections	..	..	..	..	327	237
Overcrowding provisions			..	..	11	—
Dirty	..	..	..	..	26	42
Verminous	..	..	..	..	20	8
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	64	42
DRAINS						
Inspected	..	..	..	..	364	149
Tested	Colour	..	..	..	52	7
	Grenade	..	..	..	3	—
	Smoke	..	..	..	69	—
	Water	..	..	..	37	1
OTHER PREMISES						
Complaints—general	..	..	..	..	1906	3212
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	45	—
Interviews	..	..	..	..	759	—
Moveable Dwellings and Sites	..	..	..	..	129	—
Nursing Homes	..	..	..	..	17	—
Offensive trades	..	..	..	..	55	—
Pet Animals Shops	..	..	..	..	20	—
Plots of waste land	..	..	..	..	28	13
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	..	..	..	..	9	—
Sewers, Ventilators, Street Gullies, etc.	..	..	..	..	133	81
Schools	..	..	..	..	2	—

Swimming Baths	..	..	..	..	52	—
Re Swine, Fowls and other animals	..	..	..	..	19	4
Theatres and Cinemas	..	..	..	..	18	—
Wasps Nests	..	..	..	..	24	—
Unclassified Visits	..	..	..	..	573	—

#### INFORMAL AND STATUTORY NOTICES

Statutory Notices outstanding December 31st, 1953	..	..	..	..	83
„ „ served	..	..	..	..	219
„ „ complied with	..	..	..	..	178
„ „ outstanding December 31st, 1954	..	..	..	..	124
Informal Notices served	..	..	..	..	476
„ „ complied with	..	..	..	..	458
„ „ outstanding December 31st, 1954	..	..	..	..	388
No. of complaints received and recorded at the Health Department	..	..	..	..	763

During the year the reference and delegation to the Health Committee to exercise the powers of the Council in regard to the repair and general supervision of unfit or insanitary houses under the Housing and Public Health Acts was by resolution of the Council referred to the Housing Committee.

#### Local Land Charges

908 enquiries were received from the Town Clerk's Department in connection with Requisitions for a search under the Land Charges Act, 1925.

#### Work Done

The following works were carried out by the service of statutory notice, informal notice or other informal action.

##### HOUSES :

Accumulation of manure or refuse removed	..	..	..	..	2
Chimneys repaired	..	..	..	..	40
Damp proof courses provided	..	..	..	..	3
Doors and locks repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	32
Eavesgutters cleansed	..	..	..	..	53
„ repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	77
Fallpipes cleansed	..	..	..	..	34
„ repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	55
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	76
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	71
Handrails repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	9
Indoor water supply and sinks provided	..	..	..	..	72
Paving of yards or passages repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	83
Roofs repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	203
Stairs repaired	..	..	..	..	1
Ventilation improved	..	..	..	..	6
Wall or ceiling plaster repaired	..	..	..	..	188
Walls pointed, rendered, or treated with petrifying solution	..	..	..	..	69
Washing coppers repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	8
Windows and frames repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	115

## VERMINOUS HOUSES :

Disinfested and rooms fumigated	..	..	..	..	24
---------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----

## DRAINAGE

Cesspools abolished and drains connected to sewer	..	1
Drains cleansed	.. .. .	128
„ disconnected from the sewer or intercepted	..	3
„ examined	.. .. .	341
„ constructed	.. .. .	12
„ repaired	.. .. .	64
„ reconstructed	.. .. .	43
„ tested—colour	.. .. .	56
„ grenade	.. .. .	1
„ smoke	.. .. .	67
„ water	.. .. .	35
„ ventilated	.. .. .	2

Gullies—additional provided	.. .. .	58
„ cleansed	.. .. .	10
„ renewed	.. .. .	2
Inspection Chambers built	.. .. .	29
„ repaired	.. .. .	3
„ covers or frames provided	.. .. .	1
Public Sewers cleansed. Section 20 (a) P.H.A. 1936	..	127
„ repaired	„ „ „ „	14
Sinks repaired	.. .. .	1
„ renewed	.. .. .	9
„ traps renewed	.. .. .	3
„ waste pipes renewed	.. .. .	13
„ waste pipes trapped	.. .. .	6
Urinals provided	.. .. .	1

## WATER CLOSETS

Cleansed or limewashed	.. .. .	38
Cisterns repaired or renewed	.. .. .	37
Flush pipes repaired or renewed	.. .. .	12
Pedestal washdown basin renewed	.. .. .	17
Pedestal washdown basin provided in lieu of old pan		
apparatus	.. .. .	44
Provided	.. .. .	12
Repaired	.. .. .	40
Seats renewed	.. .. .	1
Soilpipes repaired or renewed	.. .. .	1
Ventpipes repaired or renewed	.. .. .	26
Water supply provided or renewed	.. .. .	27

## Provision of Dustbins to Private Dwellinghouses

For some years, owing to conflicting legal decisions, it was found impossible to operate Section 75(1) of the Public Health Act, 1936 whereby the Council could by notice require the owner or occupier to provide dustbins for the reception of house refuse. In 1952 the Council resolved to operate Section 75(3) whereby they undertook to provide and maintain dustbins for the reception of house refuse at an annual charge not ex-



ceeding 5/- which may be recovered as part of the general rate and the scheme commenced to operate in 1953. During the year 1954 two hundred and eighty-four dustbins were so provided. In ninety-one known cases dustbins were provided by the occupier and/or owner.

### Atmospheric Pollution

There are four atmospheric pollution stations in the City and these are for the determination of sulphur compounds in the air. Readings are taken each calendar month and results forwarded to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Fuel Research. The Department publish a monthly bulletin giving a summary of observations of the many co-operating local authorities and other bodies. The readings in the City compare favourably with similar areas.

### Housing

#### INSPECTIONS OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

1.	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. ..	1585
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose .. ..	3928
2.	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .. ..	4
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose .. ..	4
3.		Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. ..	—
4.		Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. ..	437

#### REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .. .. .	341
--	-----

#### ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A.	Proceedings under sections, 9 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :		
	(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	90
	(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a)	By owners .. .. .	22
	(b)	By local authority in default of owners .. .. .	51
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts—		
	(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. ..	99
	(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a)	By owners .. .. .	25
	(b)	By local authority in default of owners .. .. .	70

- C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. . | — |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .    | 1 |
- D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 ;
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .  | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. . | — |

### **Eradication of Bed Bugs**

No. of Council houses found to be infested .. .. .	1
No. of Council houses disinfested .. .. .	1
No. of other houses found to be infested .. .. .	10
No. of other houses disinfested .. .. .	10

All the houses were successfully disinfested, a liquid insecticide, Zaldecide with D.D.T. being employed.

The Sanitary Inspectors take the opportunity as occasion may arise to advise as to methods to be adopted to prevent re-infestation after cleansing.

### **Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954**

Under Part II of the above Act which came into operation on the 30th August, 1954, the Housing Committee considered 107 applications for certificates of disrepair 92 of which were granted and 15 refused, and 17 applications for revocation of certificates of disrepair 7 of which were granted and 10 refused.

### **Common Lodging Houses**

No. of Keepers .. .. .	2
No. of Houses .. .. .	2
No. of rooms used for sleeping .. .. .	13
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly .. .. .	53

The Common Lodging Houses have been kept in conformity with the byelaws.

### **Offensive Trades**

The following offensive trades are carried on in the City with the Consent of the Council.

Rag and Bone Dealers .. .. .	4
Tripe Boiler .. .. .	1

### **Swimming Baths**

The two swimming baths in the City, one of them attached to a school, have been visited regularly when in use and tests applied to determine the amount of free chlorine in the water. The use of one school swimming bath was discontinued in 1954.

A break point chlorination plant is in operation at the Boutham Open Air Bath. The purpose of this method of chlorination is to ensure a free residual of chlorine which is much more rapidly bactericidal and which deals much more promptly with bacterial pollution introduced into the water by bathers.

### Canal Boats

Number of boats on the register	..	..	..	..	49
„ „ inspections made	..	..	..	..	27
„ „ men on board	..	..	..	..	50
„ „ women on board	..	..	..	..	2
„ „ children on board	..	..	..	..	2
Legal proceedings taken	..	..	..	..	—
Cases of infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	—
Detention of boats for cleansing	..	..	..	..	—
Number of boats believed to be available	..	..	..	..	49
„ „ motor propelled boats registered	..	..	..	..	2

It was ascertained during the year that one canal boat had been sunk and this boat was removed from the register.

During the year the attention of the owners was called to two canal boats which required painting and to one case where the certificate of registration was not available.

### Shops Act, 1950

It was necessary to call the attention of two shopkeepers to the requirements of the Act regarding ventilation and sanitary conveniences.

No certificates of exemption in respect of Exhibitions were granted during the year.

The general closing hours required by the Act are now the same throughout the year. Shops generally did not remain open the maximum permitted hours.

### Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

		TYPE OF PROPERTY Non-Agricultural				
		(1) <i>Local Auth- ority.</i>	(2) <i>Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)</i>	(3) <i>All other (including business Premises)</i>	(4) <i>Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)</i>	(5) <i>Agri- cult- ural</i>
i.	Number of properties in Authority's District . .	97	20,986	3,033	24,116	74
ii.	Number of properties inspected as a result of :					
	(a) Notification . . . .	24	233	98	355	2
	(b) Survey under the Act	4	11	7	22	—
	(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	3	23	9	35	—
iii.	Total inspections carried out — including re-inspections . . . . .	40	274	140	454	5

iv.	Number of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by :						
	(a) Rats	} Major .. Minor ..	8	—	7	15	2
			13	139	44	196	—
	(b) Mice	} Major .. Minor ..	2	1	11	14	—
			5	16	27	48	—
v.	Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A. .. ..		28	118	86	232	2
vi.	Total treatments carried out — including re-treatments .. ..		35	151	130	316	5
vii.	Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:						
	(a) Treatment .. ..		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing) .. ..		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
viii.	Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act .. ..		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ix.	Legal Proceedings ..		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
x.	Number of "Block" control schemes carried out .. ..						
			One block inspection carried out involving 49 private and 2 business properties. No treatment was required.				

One block inspection carried out involving 49 private and 2 business properties. No treatment was required.

Number of rat bodies recovered as the result of poisoning	1,894
Number of rats estimated to be poisoned, the estimate being based on the weight of poisoned bait taken	4,639
Number of mice caught by traps	1,209

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1907 AND 1948

### Part I of the Act.

#### INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH :

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	31	33	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	279	172	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	7	—	—
TOTAL	316	212	4	—



## CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND :

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	1	4	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
Insufficient ..	2	2	—	2	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	7	5	—	6	—
Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL ..	10	11	1	9	—

*Part VIII of the Act—(Sections 110 and 111)*

## OUTWORK :

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome Premises	Notices Prosecuted
Wearing apparel Making, etc.	7	—	—	—	—

**Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926**

One formal and six informal samples of Feeding Stuffs and five informal samples of Fertiliser were submitted to the Agricultural Analyst.

Two samples of feeding stuffs were reported to be genuine and four samples of fertiliser were certified by the Analyst to conform to the guarantees. The remainder of the samples were reported on as follows.

No. 118—A fertiliser procured 24 hours after manufacture was deficient in soluble phosphoric acid to the extent of 48.1 % of the amount guaranteed and contained insoluble phosphoric acid and nitrogen in excess of the guarantee. As a result of an interview with the manufacturers it appeared that their statutory statement was based on the analyses given to them by the suppliers of the ingredients from which their own fertiliser was compounded. This matter is being taken up by the manufacturers and further samples will be taken.

No. 125—A feeding stuff deficient in oil was referred to the outside authority in whose district it was manufactured. The sample subsequently taken by them conformed to the guarantee.

No. 126—A feeding stuff which did not comply with the definition contained in the Act and was deficient in phosphoric acid and albuminoids. Referred to the outside authority from whose district it was supplied.

No. 127—A feeding stuff contained a slight excess of oil and was slightly deficient in fibre.

No. 128—A feeding stuff contained an excess of oil and a slight excess of fibre.

No. 129—This was a feeding stuff sold to a local firm by the Ministry of Food, the price being dependent on the protein content. A formal sample was taken at the firms request, as an analysis which they had made showed a marked deficiency in protein.

The Agricultural Analyst in his certificate stated that the composition of this feeding stuff differed by more than the prescribed limits of variation. The statutory statement declared 75% protein and the analyses showed 69.13%. The sample was also deficient in oil to the extent of 1.74% and showed an excess of phosphoric acid of 4.79%.

**Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928**  
**Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1953**

Appropriate steps were taken to acquaint shopkeepers and traders with the requirements of these Acts.

## Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Six premises are registered under the above Act.

Two samples of filling materials were submitted to a prescribed Analyst and both samples were certified to satisfy the requirements of the appropriate tests.

## Pet Animals Act, 1951

The above Act regulates the sale of pet animals and requires all persons keeping a pet animal shop to hold a licence. During the year six pet animal shops were licensed on payment of an annual fee of 10/- in each case, and in accordance with certain conditions attached to the licence.

## Public Health Act, 1936

*Legal proceedings.*—Proceedings were instituted under Section 94 (1) against the owner of a site at Skewbridge, on which were stationed six moveable dwellings belonging to and let by him, for failing to comply with notices to abate a nuisance arising from the occupation of these dwellings on the site. Orders were made by the Magistrates prohibiting the use of the site by tents, vans, sheds and similar structures for human habitation; the Orders to be complied with within six months. The orders were complied with.

# FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938 to 1954

### Inspections made at Food Shops and places where Food is prepared or sold

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222
Food Inspections other than meat				..	..	..	..	13151

Food premises (Section 13)	..	..	..	..	..	71
Markets	..	..	..	..	..	200
Markets—Auction	..	..	..	..	..	3
Shops, English and Foreign Meat	..	..	..	..	..	101
„ Fish	..	..	..	..	..	33
„ Fried fish and chip	..	..	..	..	..	43
„ Fruit and vegetable	..	..	..	..	..	37
„ General provisions	..	..	..	..	..	143
„ Horseflesh	..	..	..	..	..	71
„ Ice Cream..	..	..	..	..	..	245
„ Milk	..	..	..	..	..	103
„ Others	..	..	..	..	..	27
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	447
Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	76
Egg Packing Station	..	..	..	..	..	15
Food poisoning and suspected food poisoning investigations						14
Faeces samples submitted for bacteriological examination	..					14
Food samples submitted for bacteriological examination	..					19

### Foods condemned

The amount of food stuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption was :—

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts</i>	<i>Sts.</i>	<i>Llbs.</i>
Meat	68	14	6	5
Offals	41	18	7	7
Fish	—	1	7	3
Fruit, Vegetables and other food	8	5	—	$\frac{1}{4}$
	119	—	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$

The amount of foodstuffs condemned in 1953 was 110 tons. There was an increase of 13 tons in the amount of meat and offal condemned, due largely to the slaughter of 10,000 more food animals and a decrease of 4 tons in the amount of fruit, vegetables and other foods condemned.

### Food Hygiene

The model byelaws of the Ministry of Food were adopted by the Council on the 17th February, 1950, confirmed by the Minister of Food on the 19th May, 1950 and came into operation as from the 26th June, 1950.

Much useful work has again been done to improve the standard of food premises and food traders generally have contributed a great deal to the success of these efforts.

During the year two members of the Photographic section of the Ministry of Food visited Lincoln in connection with the building up of a library of food hygiene pictures of shops, cafes, etc., and took twelve photographs. Two of these are reproduced on the following pages by permission of the Ministry of Food.

Plate 1 shows a double washing up unit at a cafe kitchen with a separate hand washing unit. The floor is a composite material and there are coved corners. All the walls are tiled.



Plate 2 shows the general grocery display at a self service shop. The display stands are well away from the ground making it easy to clean and wash the floor.

SINK UNIT  
SHOP DISPLAY

PLATE 1  
PLATE 2

### Public Houses

There are in the City 91 fully licensed houses and 12 beer houses, a total of 103. During the year many improvements have been carried out to bring the premises into conformity with the requirements of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 in particular, and certain relevant sections of the Public Health Act, 1936.

All lead and rubber beer pipes have now been replaced by either stainless steel or plastic.

At the end of the year five public houses were without a sink and a constant supply of hot water and these are under active consideration.

### Liquid Egg

The Public Health Laboratory Service and the Ministry of Food indicated in 1953 that they proposed to carry out a research survey over a period of twelve months to determine measures which should be taken to ensure the bacteriological safety of the supplies of liquid eggs and requested the co-operation of the Council's sanitary officers in taking samples from a selected egg packing station in the City.

The research survey was completed, so far as the City was concerned, in March, 1954 and during the twelve months covered by the survey 76 samples were taken at the selected egg packing station. The samples represented 15,942 hen eggs and the Public Health Laboratory reported that in the 76 samples examined no organisms of the salmonella group were isolated.

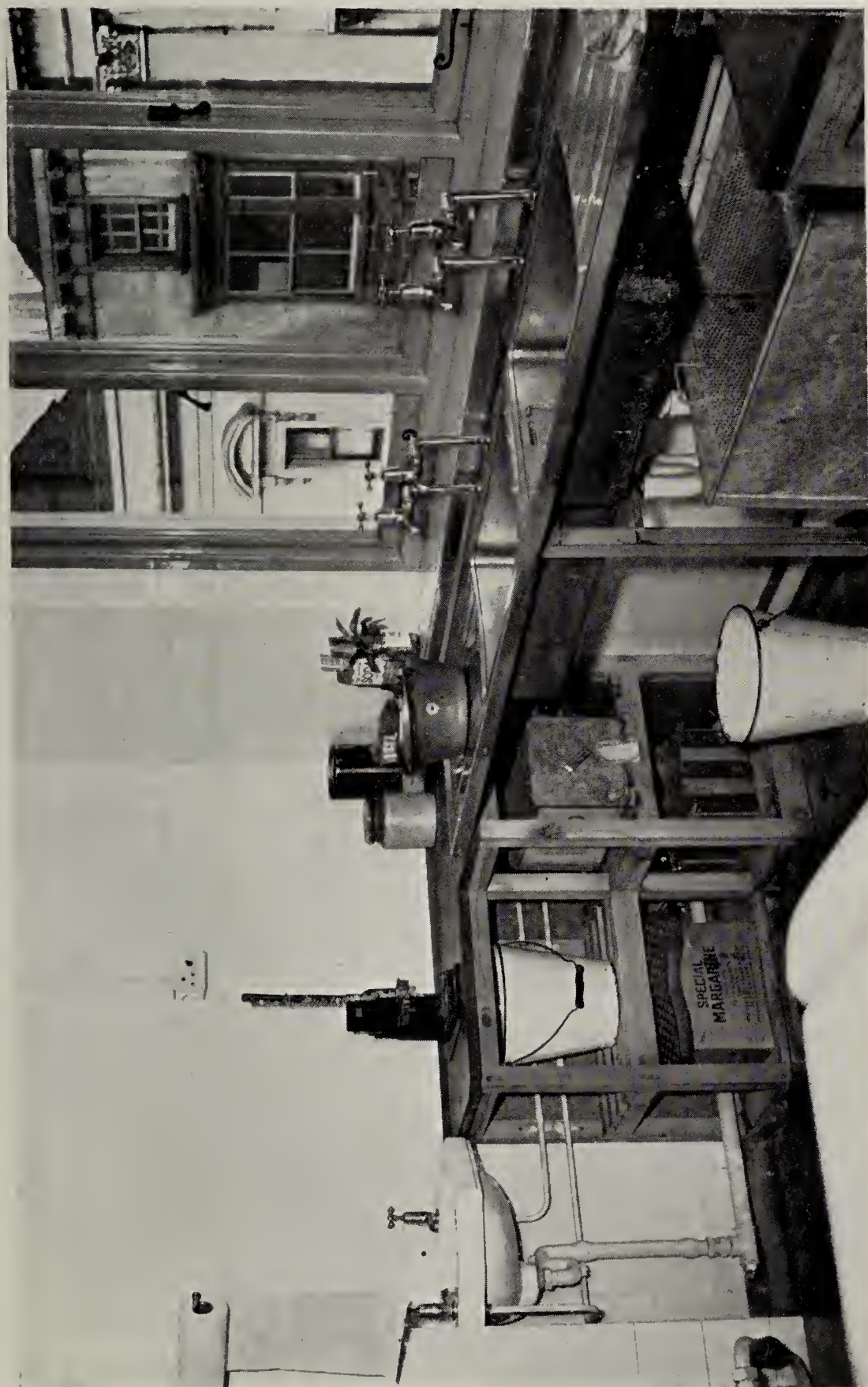
### Food Samples

280 samples of food and drugs were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst who certified 247 samples genuine and 33 samples adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity. The number of samples submitted per 1,000 population was 3.95.

The details of the samples procured, the number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity and the administrative action taken are given below :—

<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adul- terated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Milk .. ..	44	103	120	27	147
Table Jelly .. ..	—	5	5	—	5
Mincemeat .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Coffee .. ..	—	2	2	—	2
Cake Mix .. ..	—	2	2	—	2
Flake Tapioca .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Rice Flake .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Compound Glycerine of Thymol	—	1	1	—	1
Bronchial Mixture .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Aspirin Tablets .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Honeycomb Mould .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Desiccated Coconut .. ..	—	2	2	—	2
Sweetened afternoon Tea					
Cake Mixture .. ..	—	1	1	—	1





SINK UNIT





SHOP DISPLAY

<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adul- terated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Boned Chicken .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Minced Chicken .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Meat Soup .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Natural Lemon Juice .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Yeast Tablets .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Carrot Juice .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Mint Sauce .. ..	—	2	2	—	2
White Pepper .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Dried Mixed Herbs .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Dried Sage .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Bicarbonate of Soda .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Ground Almonds .. ..	—	2	2	—	2
Dripping .. ..	—	2	2	—	2
Glycerine .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Gees Linctus .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Cascara Sagrada Tablets .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Bisurated Magnesia Tablets .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Rice .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Coffee and Chicory Essence .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Gravy Salt .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Olive Oil .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Butter .. ..	—	3	3	—	3
Margarine .. ..	—	4	4	—	4
Cheese spread with ham .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Essence of Lemon .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Liver Pate .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Glaze Cherries .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Marzipan .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese Spread .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Lard .. ..	—	2	2	—	2
Shredded Beef Suet .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Orange Juice .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Tomato Juice .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Grapefruit Juice .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Pork Sausage .. ..	2	6	4	4	8
Tin of Peas .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Self Raising Flour .. ..	—	2	2	—	2
Sugar Sweetened Sponge Mixture .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Salad Cream .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Sage and Onion Stuffing .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Cherry Jam .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Chicken Paste .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Golden Raising Powder .. ..	—	2	2	—	2
Tomato Ketchup .. ..	—	2	2	—	2
Coffee Extract .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Malt Vinegar .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Butterscotch Bon Bons .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Table Jelly .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Strawberry Jam .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Tea .. ..	—	3	3	—	3



Beef Suet .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese Spread .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Dressed Crab .. ..	—	2	2	—	2
Distilled Malt Vinegar .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
White Pepper .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Sponge Flour Mixture .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Puff Pastry Mixture .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Oranges .. ..	—	7	6	1	7
Double Cream .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Synthetic Cream .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Fruit Drink .. ..	—	2	1	1	2
Colouring used in Fruit Drink	—	1	1	—	1
Sugared Coconut .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Synthetic Cream Powder .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Marmalade .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Pure Dairy Cream .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Lemonade Crystals .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Blancmange Powder .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Fish Paste (Shrimp) .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Lemon Flavoured Pie Filling	—	1	1	—	1
Butterscotch .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Custard Powder .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Chickletts .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Steak and Kidney Pie .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Pork Pie .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Almond Tarts .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Ice Cream .. ..	—	8	8	—	8
Margarine with 10% butter	—	1	1	—	1
	46	234	247	33	280

### Samples adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity

#### (a) Administrative Action Taken :

Of the 33 samples adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity 20 were taken formally and 13 informally.

#### (b) Legal Proceedings :

1. Milk. Producer sold milk deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 7.6% and 56%.  
Fined £3 0. 0. plus £3. 3. 0. costs, a total of £6. 3. 0.

#### (c) Informal Action :

1. Milk. Sold milk deficient in milk-solids other than milk-fat to the extent of 5.8%. No action taken on this sample. The producer was prosecuted in respect of two samples deficient in milk-fat, taken at the same time.
2. Milk. Sold milk containing 2.2% added water. Letter of warning sent to the producer by the Town Clerk.
3. Milk. Sold milk slightly deficient in milk-fat and milk-solids other than milk-fat. Supply to be kept under observation.



4. Milk. Sold milk containing added water and of 9 samples taken from the producer, one contained at least 2.4% added water, one showed a trace and the remainder small amounts of added water. Letter of warning was sent to the producer by the Town Clerk.
5. Milk. Sold milk slightly deficient in both milk-fat and milk-solids other than milk-fat. Supply to be kept under observation.
6. Milk. Sold milk containing a small amount of added water. Letter of warning was sent to the producer by the Town Clerk.
7. Milk. Sold milk slightly deficient in both milk-fat and milk-solids other than milk-fat. Supply to be kept under observation.
8. Milk. Sold milk deficient in milk-solids other than milk-fat to the extent of 6.8%. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) of minus 0.536°C showed the deficiency to be due to natural causes. No action taken.
9. Pork Sausage. Sold pork sausage containing not more than 55.7% meat. Deficient in meat to the extent of 14.3%. The Public Analyst expressed the opinion that pork sausage should contain at least 65% meat. Legal proceedings instituted against the vendor. (Case heard in 1955).
10. Pork Sausage. Sold pork sausage containing not more than 53.1% meat. Deficient in meat to the extent of 18.3%. The Public Analyst expressed the opinion that pork sausage should contain at least 65% meat. Legal proceedings instituted against the vendor. (Case heard in 1955).
11. Fruit Drink. Contained 25 parts per million of copper. The amount of copper present was in excess of the amount (2 parts per million) recommended by the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Food. Investigation indicated that the tin plating of the cooler was defective and immediate steps were taken to remedy this condition.
12. Oranges. Contained approximately 25 parts per million of Thiourea. This substance is a preservative and its presence is prohibited by the Public Health (Preservatives etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1948. These oranges were part of a consignment used by the manufacturers in the preparation of fruit drink. It was not possible to trace the importer of these oranges.

*Offences other than those indicated by sampling :*

1. A housewife brought to the Health Department a partly used packet of Imported Cheese Spread, alleging it contained fragments of glass. The Public Analyst reported that the Cheese Spread showed the presence of thin efflorescent crystalline plates consisting of Disodium Hydrogen phosphate, a salt used in the processing of cheese as an emulsifying agent and this salt had evidently crystallised out. The Town Clerk notified the Ministry of Food of this occurrence.
2. A housewife brought to the Health Department several slices of wrapped bread, some of which contained dark extraneous

matter. The Public Analyst reported that the bread contained a number of dark coloured fragments consisting of mineral oil mixed with a substance containing iron and appeared to be lubricating material. The Town Clerk sent a letter of warning to the manufacturers.

3. A bottle of fresh orange drink containing a quantity of broken glass was brought to the Health Department by an employee of a local firm, from whose canteen the orange drink had been purchased. It appeared that over a period of five days the bottle of orange drink had been handled by four different individuals before finally arriving at the Health Department. The Town Clerk sent a letter of warning to the vendor and the supplier.
4. A tea cake containing a piece of wire was brought to the Health Department by a householder. The Town Clerk sent a letter of warning to the suppliers.

### Milk Supply

#### *Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949/1954.*

No. of milk distributors on the Register	..	..	..	113
No. of dairies on the Register	..	..	..	7

#### *The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949/1954.*

No. of dealers licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
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#### *The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949/1953.*

No. of dealers (Pasteuriser's) licences	..	..	..	2
No. of dealers licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"	..	..	..	30
No. of dealers licences to use the designation "Sterilised"	..	..	..	81

As from 1st October, 1954 the use of the overlapping cap was made compulsory in the case of Pasteurised milk.

407 samples of designated milk were submitted for examination and of these 12 samples failed to pass the test prescribed by the appropriate Regulations.

All the samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln.

The following tables give the information in more detail :—

#### HEAT TREATED MILK :

Designation	No. of samples	Passed Meth. Blue Test	Phos-phatase	Failed Meth. Blue Test	Phos-phatase	Passed Turbidity	Failed Turbidity	Un-satisfactory Samples No.	%
Pasteurised	189	168	184	2	3	—	—	5	2.64
Pasteurised (School)	153	136	150	1	1	—	—	2	1.30
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	12	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	22	—	—	—	—	21	1	1	4.54
	376	313	346	3	4	21	1	8	2.12

All the samples of Pasteurised milk were not submitted to both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests. In the case of the Methylene Blue test, the overnight atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 65°F on certain occasions and the test was thus rendered void.

#### RAW MILK :

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Passed</i>	<i>Blue Failed</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory Samples No.</i>	<i>Samples %</i>
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	31	27	4	4	12.9

All milk sold in the City is designated milk and all such milk sold by retail is now delivered in bottles securely fastened with an aluminium cap overlapping the lip of the bottle excepting sterilised milk, which is delivered in bottles with an airtight seal.

#### *Compulsory use of Special Designation in Specified Areas.*

Two approaches have been made to the Ministry of Food with a view to Lincoln being declared a "specified area" under the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, but a decision is still awaited.

#### *Examination for Tubercle Bacilli.*

The following 21 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination with negative results.

Pasteurised (School)	..	..	..	2
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	..	..	..	12
Undesignated	..	..	..	7

The undesignated milks were taken on delivery from milk producers to the pasteurising plants.

All the samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln.

#### *Ice Cream :*

No. of premises registered for manufacture	..	..	..	15
No. of premises registered for sale..	..	..	..	236
No. of premises registered for storage	..	..	..	1

Of the 15 premises registered for manufacture only 3 were in use during the year. The premises registered for storage were not used.

Two manufacturers used a complete cold mix and one the heat treatment method and all three manufactured ice cream in accordance with the provisions of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations, 1947.

The bulk of ice cream sold in the City was pre-packed, wrapped and heat treated and only a small quantity made by three manufacturers was sold loose from bulk.

24 samples were submitted for the Methylene Blue reduction test. The following table shows the number of samples qualifying for each of four grades suggested as a provisional guide to the bacterial cleanliness of ice cream.



All samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln.

<i>Provisional Grade</i>	<i>Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Per- centage</i>
1	4½ hours or more	15	62.50
2	2½ to 4 hours	5	20.83
3	½ to 2 hours	1	4.16
4	0	3	12.50
		<hr/> 24	<hr/> 100.00

In Ministry of Health Circular 69/47 dated 10.4.47 it is suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice cream consistently fails to reach grades 1 and 2 it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or handling which call for further investigation.

In the case of the samples in Grades 3 and 4 appropriate action was taken.

#### *Preserved Food :*

80 premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food. 8 of these have ceased to function for the purpose for which they were registered.

#### *Inspection of Meat and Other Foods—Other than Horseflesh :*

Following the decontrol of meat in July the private slaughtering of food animals was again permitted. Having regard to the lapse of time since private slaughtering was permitted, except under licence, butchers and others concerned were reminded of the requirements of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 and 1954 and other statutory requirements.

Following decontrol the Markets Committee made arrangements for the disposal of condemned meat and offal at the abattoir to a local firm who had the necessary facilities and equipment for dealing with it in an economic manner and with certain conditions attached to secure safe disposal. Similar arrangements were made by the occupiers of the private slaughterhouses.

The statutory obligation on occupiers of slaughterhouses to have meat which is unfit for human consumption stained before it leaves the premises lapsed on decontrol but arrangements were made for the process of staining such meat to be continued as a voluntary measure.

The private slaughterhouse licensed in 1953, but not used because of restrictions on private slaughtering, was not re-licensed by the Council in 1954, the premises having undergone a material change since the licence was originally granted.

A licence was granted to the occupier of a private slaughterhouse which was not in use during the period of control.

An application for a licence to use a slaughterhouse previously licensed was refused by the Council and on appeal against the refusal by the Council to grant a licence the City Magistrates dismissed the appeal.

In addition to the City abattoir there are now three licensed private slaughterhouses in the City. In 1939 there were twelve private slaughterhouses.



At the meeting of the City Council held on the 21st day of November, 1954 it was resolved to recommend that :

- (1) having regard to reports on the facilities for slaughtering in the City of Lincoln, the City Council adopt Section 61 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 from the 1st January, 1955.
- (2) Subject to the approval of the Minister of Food, as from the 1st day of January, 1955 no fresh licence to keep premises as a slaughterhouse shall be granted by the City Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 except for special reasons, and that on the 1st day of January, 1955 all such licences then in force shall cease to have effect and shall not be renewable save and except the licences granted in respect of the following slaughterhouses ;
  - (i) Curtis and Sons Limited, 164 High Street, Lincoln, in respect of the bacon factory at St. Marks, Lincoln.
  - (ii) Lincoln Co-operative Society Limited, Free School Lane, Lincoln, in respect of the slaughterhouse at Brayford Wharf, Lincoln.

Confirmation of the foregoing resolution by the Minister would involve the closing of one licensed private slaughterhouse. No decision was given by the Minister before the end of the year.

Following decontrol there was a considerable increase in the amount of slaughtering in the evenings and at weekends and this involved 512 hours of overtime by the meat inspectors on duty at the slaughterhouses.

The number of food animals slaughtered and inspected at the four slaughterhouses was 52,972.

The number of food animals slaughtered at the three slaughterhouses in 1953 was 42,869. The increase in 1954 was 10,103 food animals.

The following table shows the incidence of tuberculosis and other diseases in the various classes of animals.

		<i>Cattle excl.</i>				
		<i>Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	.. ..	5,857	1,930	817	19,189	25,179
Number inspected	.. ..	5,857	1,930	817	19,189	25,179

*All Diseases except  
Tuberculosis :*

Whole carcasses condemned	18	47	34	70	101
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,196	714	12	361	3,145
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	20.72	39.43	5.63	2.24	12.89

*Tuberculosis only :*

Whole carcasses condemned	20	74	4	—	13
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Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	727	732	1	—	1,145
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	12.75	41.76	0.61	—	4.59

The incidence of tuberculosis in bovines and pigs is lower than the previous year.

During 1954 no animals were sent in to the City Abattoir for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938.

The practice, commenced in 1940, of notifying the local authority concerned of all cases of tuberculosis in cows and later extended to include all bovines, was discontinued following decontrol on 3rd July, 1954. After that date it was not always possible to trace the origin of bovine animals.

The main conditions found under the heading "All Diseases except Tuberculosis" were—Abscesses, Actinomycosis, Angiomatosis, Cirrhosis, Cysticercus Bovis, Distomatosis, Dropsy, Emaciation, Enteritis, Fatty degeneration, Febrile, Immaturity, Inflammation, Injury, Johnes disease, Joint ill, Moribund, Pericarditis, Septicaemia, Swine erysipelas and Swine fever.

#### *Cysticercus Bovis :*

This is the sixth year in which routine inspection has been carried out for the detection of cysticercus bovis.

Cysts were found in 106 animals. The following table shows the incidence of infection of all bovines examined to be 1.36%. The figure for 1953 was 1.44%.

<i>Bovines Slaughtered</i>		<i>No. infected with C. Bovis</i>		<i>No. of Generalised Cases</i>		<i>Percentage infection of all Bovines</i>
<i>Cows</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Others</i>	
1930	5857	12 (0.62%)	94 (1.60%)	1	—	1.36

The cysts were all located in the head.

If those cases where the address of the farm was known notification was sent at once to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and to the Local Authority from whose area the animal was sent in for slaughter. This practice was discontinued following decontrol on the 3rd July, 1954. After that date it was not always possible to trace the origin of bovine animals.

The carcasses and the remainder of the offal of all 106 animals were put into cold storage at a temperature not exceeding 20°F for a period of not less than three weeks and afterwards released for human consumption. This practice was recommended by the Minister of Food for adoption by Local Authorities in December, 1952.

*Horseflesh :*

There are two shops retailing horseflesh.

The slaughterhouses supplying this horseflesh are situated in the area of the North Kesteven Rural District Council. By arrangement with the North Kesteven Rural District Council, the chief sanitary inspector was appointed an inspector to that Council in July, 1941 and from that date until the 30th June, 1954 he inspected all horses slaughtered for human consumption. Following decontrol the City Council agreed that the chief sanitary inspector should terminate his appointment with the North Kesteven Rural District Council.

<i>Occupier</i>	<i>No. of Visits</i>	<i>No. of carcasses inspected</i>
Christopher's slaughterhouse, Waddington Low Fields.	187	137
Hughes' slaughterhouse, Skellingthorpe Ferry		

Only 3 stone of offal was condemned as unfit for human consumption during the first six months of the year.

*Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954.*

Thirty-four applications for licences to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughterhouse were granted during the year.

Licences granted after the commencement of the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954 (1st October, 1954) specify the kind of animals which may be slaughtered or stunned by the holder of the licence and the types of instruments which may be used by him for slaughtering or stunning any such animals. The period for which the licence may be granted after the commencement of this Act shall not exceed one year but may be renewed at the discretion of the local authority. Licences could previously be granted for a period not exceeding three years.

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